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The Daily Commercial

Revenue Spoliations.

The revelations of the Congressional Committees have added much to the stock of information concerning the revenue and spoliations the port of New York. The abuses have own up principally under the seventh section the act of 1863. This section was one of veral drawn by Mr. Jordan, Solicitor of the easury, and evidently accepted by Conress without much thought as to its practical effect. It authorizes the seizure of not ly the merchandise of any person suspected evading the payment of duties, but his books d papers, to be retained so long as the officers ink it necessary, subject to the control and irection of the Solicitor of the Treasury. This traordinary power is used to levy black mail pon merchants on a magnificent scale. The erchants, however innocent, have found that is better to submit to robbery than to contend ith the officers, under such disadvantages as e law places them in.

The operators of this seizure bureau make it rich mine for themselves, according to their wn showing, and it is not supposed that they ll the whole truth by any means. Mr. Denson, naval officer, besides a large annual salry, received in four years for fines and penalies $114,704, and has a large interest in $300,- 0 more yet to be determined. Abram Wakeman, Surveyor, received in three years, from ne same source, $104,206. The Collector has equal share with the Surveyor and naval ficer. But these officers not only share the nes and penalties and an unknown amount of ush money, but the committee declare that ey take the duties also which belong to the overnment, when they are thus collected on empts to evade them, and share half the oss duties and fines. How it operates the committee illustrate in a single case:—

"The case and testimony of J. S. Beecher illustrate this point. For alleged frauds in under-valuation he had $50,000 worth of wines ized, together with his books and papers, and a store taken possession of, in November, 1866. he first tangible proposition for compromise ad settlement, on the part of the Custom ouse, was for $45,000. Beecher, finding that e actual duty on his wines would be about 12,000 in gold, and that if he compromised he ot back his wines free of duty and at once got mself, store, books, &c., out of trouble, paid 5,000 in greenbacks. The Government got all—$17,500—at the then price of gold, not the ties, nothing for alleged violation of law, and e seizing officers divided among themselves 7,500. If out of the compromise payment, overnment had first received the duty and the alf of the residue, for evasion or violation of venue laws, the remainder might have been vided properly according to law."

There is a foreign department of this seizure siness, and spies are employed abroad to fert out attempts at fraud by undervaluations of ods. The committee speak of these spies as ost worthless characters, not to be trusted in y business. They have passed themselves sometimes as confederates, Englishmen, or any character that suited their purpose, and der all sorts of aliases. These men too made eir separate levies of black mail wherever ances offered, in addition to the one-fourth hich they got as informers where they can ake out a case, real or fictitious, against any t of goods shipped to this country. The committee advise the recall from abroad of all these asury detectives, as the only remedy for a stem which is in itself an abuse.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.—We understand that over one million of United States bonds, hich have recently passed through the hands Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers of is city, for conversion into five-twenties, conlerable more than one-half the amount was ld by private individuals. This fact shows at not only bank and other corporations are vesting their capital and surplus in Governent securities, but that the people themselves e the principal creditors of the Government. he political and social importance of such fact can hardly be overestimated. That our ople are so generally, and with so much satfaction, in these days of quiet and peace, revesting their funds in those securities which came popular and necessary in times of comotion and war, tells of their entire confidence the stability of the Government, and in the curity which its bonds afford.

Puddling by Machinery.

rom the London Mining Journal, February 9, 1867.]

The proprietors of the Northcliffe Works, ar Rotherham, have had in operation for the st three weeks a machine for puddling iron, hich has proved most satisfactory. The machine is the invention of Mr. John Griffiths, of rby, and is the result of a number of experients made during a long practical experience the management of puddling forges. The paratus is not complicated or costly, can be ced on any ordinary furnace, and will not only rk double the quantity of iron usually operated on, and finish it better, but it will do it at a ge per centage of waste. It is not expected to persede entirely human skill and exertion. e judgment, attention and practical experice of the puddler, we are informed by Mr. riffiths, will always be required, so long as the esent system of making iron shall last; but is apparatus will lessen very much the merely sical toil now required in the process. The orkmen at Northfield have taken to it wonderly, finding that it does it better for them and eir masters than they could themselves. The rnace is charged in the same way, "but as on as the melting moment comes, and the od work of keeping the iron curds and whey intinually skimmed arrives, when the puddler ould begin to strain back, muscle and nerve, d perspire from every pore of his naked skin, e coolly puts the long rake or poker into the nds of a long iron bar, with a rest that does ty for hands, and which hangs suspended in ont of the furnace, turns on the stream, and mediately the iron bar begins puddling with measured turn, twist and poke, which makes e iron quite clear from the bottom, and at of the jams of the furnace, and iddles it about in the ball condition, at regulates it agreeable to the shinglers." om the time the heat was charged yesterday getting out the first ball was one hour and teen minutes, and the saving of coal was considerable. There are ten balls in the heat all of ich shingled first class. At the ordinary furce the men were stripped to the skin, and peared pallid and worn out, while those enged at the machine wore their waistcoats and aces, and were not in the slightest degree disssed. The machinery is thus described by rsons professing to have a thorough knowge of the details:

On the top of the furnace plates two cross rs are fixed, and these support a circular bed ate over the highest point of the arch of the rnace. A vertical shaft is carried by the l plate, and the lower end of the shaft passes ough the bed plate, and carries at bottom a ley, by which rotary motion is given to the aft. On the shaft, a short distance above the l plate, is another plate of the same size as, parallel to, the bed plate, and the other de is loose upon the shaft. The same plate supported on the bed plate by means of eres or balls rolling in grooves on the bed te. The plate loose on the shaft, and the veable plate as it may be called, receives a ipprocating rotary motion through the quadt. To the moveable plate a jib is joined, ich jib is set about midway between a vertal and horizontal piston, and projects about teen inches beyond the furnace door. To projected end of the jib a bar or hanger is pended, the lower end of the hanger being ted to the puddling tool or rabbles. At the of the vertical shaft is a crank, and a horital connecting rod from the crank jointed to the hanger about two feet m the point where it is suspended the jib. A bevil-toothed wheel is fixed he vertical shaft a short distance below the nk, and this wheel gears another bevilhed wheel of larger diameter. The latter xed on one end of the horizontal shaft, reding in bearings on a moveable plate. On other end of the horizontal shaft is a pinhich works into a hollow coned rack, d to the cross-bars which carry the rack. This rack is of the form of a quadrant ugh nearly its whole length, and both the er and lower edges of the opening are provid with teeth. The pinion in traversing the passes first along the lower edge down the and returns along the upper edge down the r and to the bottom, and so on, the pinion g guided by a plate situate between the upand lower rows of teeth. In this way the ry motion of the shaft is made to communite a reciprocating motion to the moveable e. The action of the machine is as follo: Motion being given to the vertical shaft, puddling tool is worked backwards and fords across the furnace by means of the k and connecting rod. The pinions working in the double quadrant rack communicates ciprocating motion to the moveable plate the jib joined to it, and by the combined ion the puddling tool is made to work up down and across the furnace, and the iron irred very nearly in the same manner as by manual operations of the puddler.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS.—A New k evening paper has provoked a feeling of ound disgust in fashionable circles by the nouncement that a gentleman just returned Paris, who has looked in at the great given last week at our Opera House, area that the fashions here are extravagant absurd beyond all description, and can d with those of the French capital. Also, the styles, especially of dressing the hair, ld be laughed at in the city where all these es are supposed to come from.

effort will be made in the present Conss to establish a Joint Committee on Ordce, it being alleged that the present system ced in the Ordnance Department, is ruinto all attempts of improvement in that ch of the service.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1867. NO. 156.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Henry Barnard, of Conn., Appointed Commissioner.

Supplemental Reconstruction Bill Passed the House.

Senator Sumner's Resolution Tabled.

GREAT RUSH OF OFFICE SEEKERS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, March 11, 1867.

Department of Education.

The President has nominated Henry Barnard, of Hartford, Connecticut, as Commissioner of the Department of Education. Ex-Senator Harris, of New York, desired the place. It turns out that no appropriation of money was made for the Department by the last Congress, and Mr. Scofield endeavored in the House this afternoon to obtain money necessary for its expenses, but failed. Doubtless when the Committee on Appropriations is convened it will report an appropriation for this Department.

The Senate and Adjournment.

Another Senate caucus this morning agreed not to touch the House adjournment resolution for the present. It is considered unwise to fix a time till after the supplemental reconstruction bill is upon the statute book. If the President will sign or veto it promptly, Congress can and will adjourn early next week.

The House Committees.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, made an ineffectual attempt in the House to instruct the Speaker to announce the Standing Committees. He proposes that the Speaker be permitted to leave one or two vacancies on each Committee till after the spring elections. But Mr. Colfax stated to the House that it would greatly embarrass him, and Mr. Schenck withdrew it.

Supplemental Reconstruction Bill.

The House passed the supplemental reconstruction bill to-day. The Senate will take it up to-morrow, and if Senators can resist the tendency to talk, it will speedily become a law. It provides for registration of voters under the direction of the commanders of the military districts, and was passed by a party vote.

Sumner's Resolutions.

The Senate this afternoon, after some debate, laid on the table the series of resolutions offered by Mr. Sumner, declaring that certain further guarantees are necessary to the restoration of the Southern States. The vote on laying on the table was 36 to 10. The negatives were Senators Cole, Howe, Morton, Pomeroy, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Wilson and Yates.

Office Seekers.

The President was literally overwhelmed today with office seekers. The ante-room at one time was densely crowded. It was found impossible for the President to see one-tenth of those seeking audience.

Minister to Bogota.

The President has appointed Colonel Sullivan, formerly of the 48th Ohio Regiment, as Minister to Bogota.

Patents to be Issued.

Two hundred and thirty-one patents will be issued from the patent office for the week ending on Tuesday, March, 19th.

Grant and the President.

General Grant had an interview with the President to-day, relative to the assignment of Generals to the five Military Districts of the South.

Returned Home.

The Virginia delegation who have been here to see what course they shall pursue on the Reconstruction question, have returned home, in view of the fact that Congress has inaugurated supplemental legislation to carry out the defects in the Reconstruction law for which they came to solicit a remedy.

Boston Collectorship.

The nomination of John Quincy Adams as Naval officer of Boston was reported on adversely in executive session of the Senate today.

Payment of Indian Commissioners.

The following is the first act passed by the Fortieth Congress, and signed to-day by the President:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses of Commissioners sent by the President to the Indian country.

Governor of Idaho.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of George C. Bates, of Chicago, as Governor of Idaho. No action was taken on it.

The Tariff Bill.

Representative Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, introduced in the House to-day the tariff bill, which failed in last Congress. It was ordered to be printed and will be referred to the Ways and Means Committee when appointed.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1867.
PENNSYLVANIA APPOINTMENTS.

The following nominations for appointments in Pennsylvania were sent to the Senate on Saturday:

Postmasters—Mrs. Martha F. Gordon, of Coatesville; Christian Smith, at Warren; Wm. B. Sipes, at Philadelphia.

Consul—Charles Stewart, of Pittsburgh, at Copenhagen.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Robert Crane, Ninth district, in place of W. W. Strickler, rejected; Lewis P. Kinsey, Fifth district, in place of Nathan C. James, rejected; Nath. A. Elliott, Eighteenth district, in place of J. R. Campbell, rejected; Abraham H. Reynolds, Twelft district, in place of Jasper B. Stark, rejected.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—James Black, Ninth district, in place of D. A. Brown, rejected. Robert M. Carlisle, Fourth district, in place of J. W. Stokes rejected. Richardson L. Wright, Fifth district, in place of H. R. Coggshell, rejected. F. W. Williams, Twelfth district, in place of A. J. Garritson, rejected.

Surveyor of Customs.—Joseph Severns, for the district of Philadelphia, in place of E. Reed Myer, resigned.

Naval Officer.—Sydenham E. Ancona, for the district of Philadelphia, in place of Joseph R. Flanegan, rejected.

The name of Lewis V. Bogy was sent to the Senate as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Mr. Bogy's name was sent in at the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, but was not acted upon. His confirmation is doubtful.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus this morning, and agreed not to fix the time for adjournment or recess until Congress shall have passed the proposed bill supplementary to the Reconstruction act, and until the time given for the President to act upon such measure, as the Constitution allows him days for Executive consideration, and as the bill is not yet passed, it would seem Congress will not take the contemplated recess for at least two weeks. With regard to the time to which the recess will extend, the caucus took no definite action, but the opinion seems to prevail among Senators that it will be until October.

OPERATIONS AGAINST INDIANS.

In response to a resolution of the Senate, making inquiry of the Secretary of War as to what military expeditions are in progress or in contemplation in the Indian Territory, &c., the Secretary transmitted a communication from General Grant, enclosing correspondence with Lieutenant General Sherman, commanding, in the Indian Department, and stating that these dispatches gave information of all hostilities contemplated until the Indians by their own acts make further operations necessary, and that present preparations look more to preventing further massacres than to hostile action toward the Indians on the plains. The dispatches detail the proposed operations for the protection of railroads, safety of emigrants, and ask for reinforcements and the power to issue rations to peaceable Indians of the plains, as a means of bringing the latter to terms, which authority is given by a telegram from the War Department.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL.

The bill introduced to-day by Mr. Van Horn, provides for the construction of a ship canal around the falls of Niagara as a Government work, to be free from tolls, excepting such as may be necessary to keep up repairs. This bill is the same as the one recently presented in the Senate by Mr. Chandler. Action will be asked on these measures at an early day.

PRUSSIAN AND FRENCH MILITARY LAWS.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a large mass of documents relative to the claim to military service asserted by the Governments of France and Prussia of subjects of those countries who were naturalized in the United States, but who returned thither. The correspondence dates back to 1859, and extends to December last. It appears from a letter written by Count Walewski, that French legislation does not confer on a Frenchman the right to renounce his nationality, but he closes it by positive law, through naturalization in a foreign country. If the Frenchman before he had lost that quality shall have emigrated, thus placing himself out of the way of the obligation of military service, he would assuredly be punishable on his return to France, even though he should have obtained foreign naturalization, and he may be prosecuted as a deserter if he has not satisfied the obligation of military service. Secretary Seward, in repeated letters, urges the modification of the French military laws. Our minister at Berlin, Mr. Wright, speaks in his dispatches of the extreme rigor of the Prussian law, but in November, 1865, Count Bismarck informed him there was no desire on the part of the Prussian Government to arrest any American citizen or his return to his native land on business. When, however, a case was presented to the Government, by the police authorities, the law was imperative, and the Government compelled to act. The general difficulty could be adjusted only by a treaty. Many individual cases were presented and acted upon by the Government.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following postmasters: George Maylor, Pekin, Illinois; David Cambler, Charleston, Illinois; Chas. R. Tyler, Green Bay, Wisconsin; Chas. Keech, Valparaiso, Ohio; H. P. Bayley, Plymouth, Indiana; J. W. Munday, Laporte; Abram Wright, Red Wing, Minnesota; Cyrus Aldrich, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Ellen Sanderson, Springfield, Ohio; Solomon O. Kingsbury, Grand Rapids, Michigan; Cawley Townsend, Salem, Ohio; Harriet E. Drury, Troy, Ohio. Pension agents—Alexander H. Adams, Lexington, Kentucky; John J. Broomfield, Springfield, Illinois. Collectors of Internal Revenue—Alonzo J. Pope, Fourth District Iowa, William J. Landrum, Eighth District, Kentucky. Assessor of Internal Revenue—William C. Kneffler, Twelfth District, Illinois. Register of Land Office—James H. Kidle, Iowa, Michigan. Receiver of Public Money—O. S. Tower, Ionia, Michigan.

REJECTIONS.

The following were rejected: Postmasters—John Wiseman, Washington, Iowa; J. P. Evans, Waterloo, Iowa; William L. Hussey, Clarksburg, West Virginia; H. C. Connolly, Rock Island, Illinois. Assessors of Internal Revenue—Jas. Keyquin, Second District, Indiana; Edward M. Phelps, Fifth District, Iowa. United States Attorney—George B. Kellogg, Eastern District, Missouri. Pension Agent—Milton H. Butler, Detroit, Michigan.

RECONSTRUCTION.

TROUBLE IN NEW ORLEANS.

Riot Prevented by General Sheridan.

The Proposed Convention in Virginia.

J. Minor Botts Urges Congress to Pass a Registry Law.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The *Times* Washington special thus states the situation in New Orleans prior to General Sheridan's order prohibiting the election: There being indications of a riot, General Sheridan made all necessary preparations to meet and suppress any disturbance. He has four regiments, two batteries of artillery, and a battalion of cavalry, together with Generals Mower, Kuntz and Baldy Smith in the city, ready to take part in any hostilities. The trouble originated in the fact that Governor Wells recognized the Reconstruction bill, considered the State government reduced to a provisional government, and himself to be Military Governor only. The municipal authorities, however, did not recognize this change, insisting that the Reconstruction bill had not yet been read in official form, and Mayor Monroe and Chief of Police Adams ordered the police to obey no orders not issued by them.

An election for City Councilmen was to take place on Monday, and Gov. Wells, in his proclamation, ordered that the freedmen enfranchised under the reconstruction bill should vote, and the class disfranchised should not vote. Here was an opportunity of a re-enactment of the former riots, but Sheridan's order postponing the election until the District Commander is appointed under the reconstruction bill or special instructions concerning the case are received, averted the trouble.

Under a more careful reading of the Reconstruction bill it is not required that the Commandants shall be Generals of the regular army, therefore General Sickles is eligible. There is no doubt to believe Generals Thomas, Meade, Hancock, Scofield and Sickles will be selected. This does not affect Generals Thomas and Sheridan in their Department commands.

John Minor Botts, has written a letter under date of March 7, to a prominent Congressman, in which he states that the rebel Legislature of Virginia, will fix the first Tuesday in May for a Convention, and that the rebel forces are thoroughly organized, and will certainly control the Convention, unless a registry law and provisions for voting by ballot are provided at the present session of Congress. He says not one-fifth of the colored people are aware of their rights to vote at the coming election, and the Union people implore Congress not to adjourn before providing the legislation suggested.

The *Herald's* special says: It is given out that the President has made up his mind to enforce the reconstruction act faithfully, and will not offer obstructions or cause delay of any kind to its operation. Thus this much talked of matter has been finally settled. Ould and Dent have returned to Virginia, under the order here they were advised by the President not to call any Convention, but to leave that duty to the military commander. This will defeat the bill in the House of Assembly tomorrow.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1867.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

Early yesterday morning two ruffians, named Wm. Stripp and Wm. Cunningham, broke into a room occupied by a lady in the branch of the Tontine Hotel, corner of Courtland and West streets, knocked her down and kicked her in a most shocking manner. Stripp was arrested, but Cunningham escaped. No cause is assigned for the outrage.

SALE OF ST. JOHN'S PARK.

The sale of St. John's Park to the Hudson River Railroad for a million dollars is completed. Four hundred thousand dollars of the amount goes to Trinity Church, the remainder to owners of property fronting on the park.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY.

Several young men were arrested on Sunday for robbing the store of Henneqin & Co., on Broadway. The robberies have been quite frequent for a long time, and it is estimated that $10,000 worth of dry goods have been taken in all.

LIQUOR TO BE SEIZED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has sent instructions to Collector Shook to seize all distilled spirits collected in New York at rates less than the Government tax.

CASE OF MICHAEL O'BRIEN.

The correspondence is published relative to the case of Michael O'Brien, an American citizen, to-day. He was arrested in Liverpool on suspicion of being a Fenian, and brutally treated. At his trial he was acquitted, and laid the case before the American Consul at Liverpool, claiming compensation for false imprisonment. The case was referred by Minister Adams, who returned the papers with an intimation that the home Government had better be consulted before any demand was made.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool, arrived to-day.

FROM VENEZUELA.

Advices from Venezuela note the arrival of the French man-of-war De Estang at Sangra, and remark that on the 24 of February Venezuela had paid $1,500,000 to the order of the French Legation, and is unable to do it, and this fact being fully appreciated by France, no doubt accounts for the presence of her man-of-war.

FROM MEXICO.

Juarez Proclaims General Amnesty to Political Offenders--Miramon's Defeat by Escobedo Confirmed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The steamer Sierra Nevada, from Mazatlan February 28th, with $150,000 in treasure, arrived to-day. A report was current in Mazatlan that Juarez had proclaimed a general amnesty to all political offenders of a prior date.

The defeat of Miramon in two engagements by Escobedo near Zacatecas is confirmed. There is no news regarding the movements of the Liberal armies in the valley of Mexico.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.—M. Monne, a Frenchman, takes a hen's egg, makes a small hole at the top, pierces the yolk with a needle previously madered hot, and then lets about a third of the contents run out. This done, he fills up the egg with distilled boiling water, plugs the hole with wax, and leaves the egg exposed to atmospheres varying between 17 and 24 degrees Centigrade. Five days after, he examines the egg with the microscope, and finds the inner substance of the former swarming with vibrios remarkable for their agility.

FRUIT PROSPECT.—The editor of the *Ohio Farmer* says: The winter has not been hard upon the vines or the wood of the cherry, peach or other tender wooded fruit trees. Old Doctor Kirtland said to us the other day, that he never saw the wood in better condition or the promise better for a crop of fine fruits. The same is true of the field crops; winter wheat, clover, and all the grasses, have come through the winter in the best condition.

AN AMERICAN IDEA.—An American company has engaged to keep a ship, during the Exhibition, at a distance of three nautical miles from the French shore; the said ship to be fitted up as a restaurant and boarding house, and devoted to the exercise of all the games of hazard which the French Government, in its paternal solicitude for the well-being of its subjects, has made illegal on the soil of France.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Sumner's Reconstruction Bill Tabled.

Revenue Bill Introduced by Gen. Moorhead.

House Bounty Bill Revived.

Wilson's Supplementary Reconstruction Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced a bill to grant lands for the construction of a railroad from St. Paul to Missouri river. Referred.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill for the distribution of the awards for the capture of Jeff. Davis. Referred.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition of 837 citizen of Alexandria for the reannexation of that city to the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented a bill to provide for the registration of voters in the Territories, which was referred.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to provide for the adjustment and satisfaction of claims of American citizens for spoliation committed by the French prior to July, 1810, being the bill of last session. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill to provide for the defense of the North-Eastern frontier.

The bill of last session, to aid European and North American Railroad was referred.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced the bill of last session relative to remittance of lands sold for taxes, etc. Referred.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill authorizing the settlement of claims for the disbursement of extra pay granted officers, seamen and marines of the Navy, who served on the Pacific coast, by the Naval Appropriation Bill of August, 1852, and March, 1853. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill amendatory of the act defining the number and regulating the appointment of officers of the navy. It provides that the President shall nominate and with the consent of the Senate promote such officers of the navy, not exceeding ten in number, their numbers in rank, who have distinguished themselves in battle and have not already been promoted for such service; referred.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the sale of ships unarmed and unmanned to belligerent powers by American citizens is now lawful, and whether the right to do so can be secured by legislation, and to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER called up the resolution introduced by him on Thursday last, declaring certain further guarantees required in the reconstruction of the rebel States.

After considerable debate, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said three of the points in these resolutions were contained in the supplementary bill of Mr. Wilson, which was now before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. He moved, to lay them on the table. Carried, yeas 36, nays 10.

Mr. FOWLER introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish arms and equipments to the Government of the State of Tennessee, to replace arms and equipments of militia taken by rebels. Referred.

After Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. PERHAM, extending the provisions of the bounty law to widows and children of soldiers enlisted for nine months killed in battle.

By Mr. VANHORN, to provide for the construction of a ship canal around the falls of Niagara. Referred to a select committee of five.

By Mr. WARD, to guarantee to certain States that have been in rebellion a republican form of government.

By Mr. MOORHEAD, to provide increased revenue.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the late war for the Union.

By Mr. ASHLEY, amendatory of the Homestead act for Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. Also, amendatory of the pre-emption laws. Also, to extend the provisions of the act of August 4, 1852, granting right of way to railroads and plank roads over public lands.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, granting pensions from date of discharge.

By Mr. ALLEN, to clothe a portion of the soldiers of the Republic, now suffering from injuries received. Referred to a select Committee of three.

By Mr. COOK, directing the coin claimed by certain citizens of Richmond, Va., now deposited in the Treasury for safe keeping, to be paid out of the Treasury with right to prosecute their claims thereto in the Court of Claims.

By Mr. BROMWELL, of Illinois, declaratory of the act amending the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. M'CLURG, placing certain Missouri troops on an equal footing with other volunteers relative to the Soldiers' Bounty act to divide Missouri into two Judicial Districts.

By Mr. PAINE, a memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature, asking a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Sugar Valley Railroad, from Freeport, Illinois, to Madison, Wisconsin.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, to divide the District of Wisconsin into two Judicial Districts.

By Mr. DONNELLY, to protect the rights of actual settlers on public lands by limiting the amount of land that can be entered in any township with Agricultural College Scrip to three hundred.

By Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lawrence to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, in the direction of Santa Fe. Also, to authorize the building of the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Also, to provide for giving the right of pre-emption to settlers on Brookes' neutral lands in Kansas.

Mr. PILE, to establish an Observatory for the assay of gold and silver at St. Louis.

Resolutions were introduced by Mr. MORRILL, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether further legislation necessary to give the United States Court jurisdiction over offences committed on other waters than the high seas. Adopted.

By Mr. KELLY, declaring that the proposition that the war debt of the country should be extinguished by the generation which contracted it, is not sanctioned by sound principles of national economy, and does not meet the approval of this House.

The House refused to second the previous question by 56 to 63, and the resolution was then, on motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means when appointed.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, to regulate the practice and define the power of the Supreme Court of the United States in certain cases arising under the Constitution and laws thereof.

By Mr. STEVENS, relative to damage done to loyal men.

By Mr. SPALDING, a concurrent resolution for the postponement of a joint Committee of two Senators and three Representatives to examine the accounts for rent and furnishing the Executive Mansion, as provided for in the Deficiency bill. Adopted.

By Mr. SCHENCK, a bill to equalize bounties of officers, sailors and marines who served in the late war for the Union, being the bill in the exact words as passed by the House on the 15th of February last, giving bounties at the rate of eight and one-third dollars per month for all service, deducting local bounties and prize money. The previous question was ordered.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay that motion on the table. Negatived, yeas 61, nays 76.

The vote ordering the main question was then reconsidered. Yeas 77, nays 65.

Mr. BOUTWELL then rising to debate, the bill went over under the rule.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Committees as follows:

Foreign Affairs—Banks, Orth, Cullom, Washburne, Mr. McCarthy, Starr, Myers, Robinson and Morgan.

Joint Committee on Library—Hayes, Baldwin, and Pomeroy.

On Enrolled Bills—Wilson, Hopkins and Holman.

To Fill Vacancies in Joint Committee on Reconstruction—Grider, Eldridge and Boyer.

Special Committee on Niagara Ship Canal—Van Horn, N. Y., Cook, Stevens, Washburne, (Mass.), and Mungen.

Select Committee on Clothing Disabled Soldiers—Judd, Eckley and Ketcham.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill appropriating for the Department of Education, $15,400. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, when reported.

Mr. KERR asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to revise all laws and resolutions affecting expenditures of the contingent fund and other funds of the House.

Mr. COLVILL objected.

The SPEAKER stated that there was a certain doubt as to the payment of mileage to members at the present session, the law directing that it be paid at the commencement of each regular session, and this was a regular session, while the act of last session directs that mileage shall not be paid to those members of the present Congress who were members of the last Congress. He desired, therefore, to submit the question to the Judiciary Committee, as he had to give the certificate of mileage.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill calling State Conventions, organizing State governments in the rebel States. It is the bill introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, in session last Thursday.

The bill gave rise to considerable discussion, and finally passed by a vote of 117 to 27.

Mr. DONNELLY offered a preamble and resolution giving encouragement and sympathy to the Irish revolutionists, but Mr. STEVENS objected, and pending a motion to suspend the rules, the House adjourned.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME.—Dayton, we understand, has secured the promise of the location of the National Soldiers' Home at their city. Columbus and Dayton were competitors, and the agent sent out to examine the eligibility of the different points gave his decided preference to Columbus. A few days ago a committee went on to Washington to look after our interest involved in the matter. All to no purpose. Dayton out-bid Columbus, and as a consequence, was successful.—*Columbus Statesman.*

HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

LOCAL BILLS PRESENTED.

INVESTIGATION OF LAND TITLES

Important to Farmers and Others.

The Freeport and Mahoning Railroad.

Analysis of the Free and Bogus General Railroad Law.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, March 11, 1867.

HOUSE.

Senate not in session.

Connellsville Railroad Bill.

On motion of Mr. Quay, the special orders were suspended, and the Connellsville Railroad Bill made the special order for Wednesday at 10½ o'clock.

Reports of Committees.

Act regulating Associate Judges of the Common Pleas of Pennsylvania.

Bills in Place.

Mr. Chadwick—Act to improve the Coal Hill road in Collins township.

To allow the borough of Sharpsburg to borrow money. Also, relating to fees of Notary Public in Allegheny county.

To allow the Youghiogheny Shaft Company to increase its capital stock.

Also, to allow the Supervisors of Collins township to levy a tax to make additional sidewalks in said township.

Mr. Colville—to incorporate the borough of South Pittsburgh.

Also, relative to State road in Allegheny and Butler counties.

Mr. Mechling—To incorporate the macadamized roads in Armstrong county.

To repeal the second section of the act relating to railroad tax in the borough of Kittanning.

Mr. Quay—To incorporate the Brady Coal and Oil Company.

Also, supplement to Ohioville Railroad Company.

Also, for the safe keeping and transfer of prisoners in Washington county.

Mr. Linton—To extend the law licensing billiard saloons to Loretto Springs.

Mr. Waddell—Act relative to taxation of lands neglected being taxed at the triennial assessment.

Mr. Chase—Relative to fees of Sheriff in Crawford county for keeping prisoners.

Also, relative to trespass on school premises.

Also, relative to advertising in the laws of the Commonwealth.

Mr. McCreary—To prevent discrimination in transportation of freight against citizens of Pennsylvania by any railroad in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Boyle—To incorporate the Ferry Bridge Company.

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1867.
Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

LAND TITLES—IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In the early days of the session the COMMERCIAL published a synopsis of Surveyor General Campbell's annual report. In that synopsis, reference was made to the fact that by an act of the Legislature of 1864, the Surveyor General was directed to investigate the title of the lands in the State, and determine what properties are in arrears to the Commonwealth. The task, a laborious and complicated one, is now being pushed forward energetically, and will probably be completed in six or eight months. Investigations already made justify the belief that between five and six millions of dollars are due the State from parties who originally represented that principle of "squatter sovereignty." Many of these farms were originally obtained by deadhead claims, the occupants never having received permission from the Penn family to locate on and improve land which gave them what is known in the West as a pre-emption or squatter's claim, or the right of first refusal of preference to purchase the land. But the great bulk of the imperfect land titles now existing in this State arise out of the fact that the lands were settled upon, applied for, and warrants issued, but no patent (i. e., deed,) ever taken out. In many the principal and interest are due; in other cases balances of principal and interest remain unpaid; in many the interest on the other cases principal and interest of mortgage given to the Commonwealth after patent issued. This is a matter of the gravest importance to thousands of farmers in the Commonwealth. Every member of this class of land holders in each class should make haste to have his title reviewed, for all parties in arrears to the State may rest assured that it is the unalterable purpose of Surveyor General Campbell and Attorney General Brewster to enforce all the authority the Legislature may invest them within the premises. The law of 1864 requires the amount due on unpatented (i. e. undeeded) lands to be paid in cash. It also provides that it is proposed to pass another law covering the cases above alluded to, viz: Where money is due on patented lands, where a patent has been issued to purchasers in rank, who have distinguished themselves in battle and have not already been promoted for such service; referred. error for the use of the Commonwealth. It is the purpose of the Legislature at once to provide all the necessary legal means for enforcing the claims of the State against this and all other land holders in arrears.

FREEPORT AND MAHONING RAILROAD.

Such is the title I have given to a projected line of railroad to start from Freeport, passing thence diagonally to Butler, in Butler county, thence along the Connoquenessing creek to Mahoning, connecting with the Mahoning Valley Railroad. I believe an act was passed some time since authorizing the construction of this road. How a wheel is made to turn within a wheel was shown in the late contest for the passage of the remarkable act, authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad to issue "an unlimited amount of stock." One of the Vice Presidents of the road assured the members from Lawrence county that the object of asking for authority to issue such unlimited amounts of stock was for the purpose of building this and other roads, and he procured their votes by a positive assurance to them, that the surveys should be made and the work commenced at an early day if the desired bill passed. When, (if ever) built, it would form a direct line from Freeport to Blairsville station. As the road from Freeport to Blairsville is already completed.

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

What a wonderfully progressive people we Pennsylvanians are! For the first time in the history of the State, the Legislature has the convenience of an excellent legislative manual, or as it is called on the cover, "Pennsylvania Legislative Hand-book." It approaches somewhat in size (300 pages) and character to the manual which has been regularly ordered at each session of the New York Legislature for many years past. Excellent taste and intelligent judgment are apparent in the selection and arrangement of the matter, much of which is of permanent value. The Constitution of the United States and of Pennsylvania, the rules of the Senate and House, joint rules, decisions of the Senate and House on points of order, State and National census, statistics of the State and National debt, list of the several officers of the State, list of members, &c., together with a copious index, State map and diagram of the two Chambers. I only wonder how the Legislature done so long without what the same was provided for in the 13th section of the act regulating the construction of lateral railroads, approved the 5th day of May, A. D. 1832."

The objectionable and oppressive features of the present system of making up the reports of the Pennsylvania Railroad, are obvious enough to every one—these, among others, may be enumerated:

1. The amount of the capital stock per mile required is too large, thus discouraging enterprise.

2. The stringent individual liability clause, designed to restrain the construction of roads.

3. The requirement of assessing damages is unusual, and will retard construction.

4. The time allowed for surveys and filing maps is too short.

5. The power to change, modify and repeal is too great, and will discourage investments.

6. The inability to connect with railroads out of the State.

It will be almost impossible in any new and partially developed section of the State where the means of the inhabitants are limited, especially in the matter of ready money, to develop their section under this act, should it, as is highly probable, pass the House and become a law.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The total receipts from internal revenue since July 31st, 1866, amount to two

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1867.

☞ *The* DAILY COMMERCIAL *is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and the adjacent States, and without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is sold everywhere in the city, and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.*

THE Allegheny County Wool Growers' Association will meet at the Court House to-day.

THE concluding proceedings of the Pittsburgh Methodist Conference at Massillon, including the appointments for the ensuing year, will be found on the third page.

THE conspicuous part Governor GEARY took in the proceedings of the late State Temperance Convention, and the ready testimony he bore, as a life-time temperance man, in favor of the cause, have secured for him the applause of the friends of sobriety everywhere, and in an especial manner the thanks of the clergy. In Harrisburg the latter, *in a body*, have presented him with the the expression of their warm acknowledgments, testifying to the great value of his example and the weight of his influence in behalf of the cause of temperance, at a moment when habits of intoxication so widely prevail. Governor GEARY has fairly won this praise.

IT IS NOT often that people do better than they talk, but some of the Southern States are exhibiting that phenomenon just now. We think it is easily accounted for, on the ground that the talk that we hear most of—the loudest, the rowdiest, the angriest talk—comes from one set, and the doing, in obedience to the dictates of good sense and duty, comes from another and a larger class. From present appearances, the affairs of some of those States are getting into a better condition than they have been in since the rebellion began. It is true, some of the press continue to talk very wildly and very foolishly, but effective movements are made in the right direction, notwithstanding. The action is what is needed to bring the States into a right position, and the probability is, that most of them will soon be taking the action prescribed by the law of Congress in the premises. It is almost ludicrous, to see the contortions and grimaces of some of the disgusted leaders, or rather would be leaders, of public sentiment, when they see the proposed measures adopted by the representatives of the people without their consent or counsel. The promptness and alacrity of the Virginia Legislature to call a convention is an example of their doing. The general tone and utterance of the Richmond press is an example of the talking. In some of the latter there is exhibited a temper of mind that, had it not been of the most refractory character, would have been burnt out by its own fires long ago. But it seems to be of the most tough and *lasty* material.

RAILROADS BY ACT OF CONGRESS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states briefly the provisions of what is styled "one of the most important bills ever introduced into Congress," which was presented in the United States Senate last week by Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, as follows:

"This bill proposes the construction of a freight railway, from Syracuse, in New York, to the Mississippi river. It is to have several branches—one to Lake Ontario, another to cross the Hudson, at Troy or Albany, branching again to Boston and New York, with still another branch coming down through the coal sections of Pennsylvania, until it reaches the Delaware river, and then again branching to Philadelphia and Jersey City. It is to be a double-track road, affording *free competition* in transportation to all persons, companies or corporations willing to pay the tolls assessed. There is a provision, also, for a uniform speed of about ten miles an hour. The bill further allows incorporated cities, the several States and the United States to take stock equal to two-thirds of the capital, and the remaining third to go to individuals."

Without stopping to examine into the magnificence of this scheme or what effect it would have were it to be consummated, we inquire, if Congress has the power to do all this, has it not the right—and why should it not use it—to pass a National Railroad Law? If it can legislate at all, why not to the fullest extent, and so grant to all what otherwise would be enjoyed only by the few? There was a time—and not long ago—when Harbor and River improvements by the general Government were held to be unconstitutional. But it is an abandoned doctrine now, and the opposite has come to be the settled policy of the country. The idea of facilitating inter-State communication in the interest of trade and commerce, is not entirely new. It may be said to be growing, not only as the result of necessities constantly arising, but as the logical sequence of the aforesaid settled policy, and the relations the general Government holds towards the States, in the exercise of its rights and the performance of its duty in developing the growth of the whole country, and protecting the interests of every part. We hope Senator HARLAN, if he is sure of his ground in reference to the bill in question, will think best to embody the principle in a National Railroad Law.

CONGRESSIONAL TIPPLING.

The sale of intoxicating drinks in the Capitol at Washington has been long a cause of mortification to thousands of citizens throughout the country. And the shame is not less, when they hear of the drinking—sometimes hard drinking—that is done in committee rooms. A literal grog shop kept in the Capitol, for the express use of members of Congress, is felt to be a national disgrace. Members whose wits require such frequent jogging, or whose physical machinery needs to be so often wound up, had better be removed to some hospital for feeble minds or infirm bodies, for they cannot be proper persons to deliberate, judge and decide on great and important national interests. Besides, if the effect of stimulus on the brain does not injure legislation, it is the only business that we have ever heard of, which is done as well by persons half intoxicated as by those under the full government of their reason. In this view of the case, the substitution of the "individual" bottle in the pocket, for the common one at the "hole-in-the-wall," would be no improvement—perhaps some would drink more, buying it cheaper by the pint.

Some of our business corporations, such as Railroad and Express companies, proscribe drinking altogether in their business, allowing none of their employees to drink any intoxicating liquor. In business where life and property are at stake, this regulation commends itself to every unprejudiced mind. No traveler by cars will object to a sober engineer. But the business of Congress is more important, as involving vast interests of every kind, and surely a clear head is necessary to transact it properly. No District or State has a right to send a sot to Congress, to make laws for the United States. And no sober and intelligent citizen wishes laws to be made under the impulse of rum, whisky or brandy, or under their influence in any way. Congressmen are not understood to be so much abler and wiser than other men, that they can afford to lose part of their wits or to have them muddled with liquor, and yet have enough left to do the law making for the Union in the most approved manner. A Treasury clerk has just been apprehended for stealing $38,000, and says, in his confession, that he did not take the money deliberately but under the influence of intoxicating drink. How many of our financial and political defalcations may be the consequences of the same cause? If we need sober, reliable men anywhere, it is in Congress and the public offices of the Capitol.

INVITING IMPEACHMENT.

It is evident if the President escapes impeachment it will not be because of the over-zealous performance of his duty in enforcing the Reconstruction Law. The circumstances attending the Alexandria election leave scarcely room to doubt his faithlessness to his known duty. The law was in full force—that is, it was as much a law of the land as any other; nevertheless, it was not observed; and the President's Attorney General was conveniently just so much in doubt as to give opportunity for nullifying it. That the object of the President was to get the question of the constitutionality of the law before the Supreme Court, in the belief it will be declared unconstitutional, and that he was more intent on accomplishing this than the performance of his duty, there certainly is reason to suspect.

This suspicion derives strength from the fact, although a week has elapsed, the President has done nothing to put the law in operation. General GRANT, with characteristic faithfulness to duty, promptly recommended the Military Commanders for the Districts; but the President has, as it is understood, not only rejected the recommendations, but failed to make selections of his own. He is waiting, it is said, for something to turn up. What can it be? Is it the opinion of the Court, to obtain which would take many weeks? Why does he hesitate at all, without it is he has some scheme for frustrating the ends of the law, in the hope of triumphing over Congress?

It is such a course as the President is pursuing that will make thousands who regard not with favor the general idea of impeachment, incline to it as the only remedy for the evils entailed by the rebellion and the subsequent treachery of Mr. JOHNSON. Congress, in the discharge of its duty and in its best judgment, has passed a law for the pacification of the country. It imposes certain duties on the President. If he refuse or fail to perform them, then Congress will have but one thing to do, and that is summed up in the single word, IMPEACHMENT.

THE POTENT SPELL.

A person going up the Connellsville Railroad for twenty or twenty-five miles would not imagine, from anything he saw, that it was only a short road. From the amount of business done on the road and from the bustle and activity all along its route on both sides, he would suppose it to be a long road and would imagine, from what he saw, that the business of a large extent of country was crowded upon this end of a road hundreds of miles in length. When told that it was only about seventy miles long, he would immediately conclude that nothing but an insurmountable obstacle could have stopped its extension, while so pressed with business, and the occasion for its extension was so urgent and the means of accomplishing it so abundant. If he were told that the reason of the stoppage of the road at a point seventy miles distant from this great manufacturing center, and with a chasm between that and all other eastward communications, was simply an adverse vote of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, he would at once conclude that some potent spell had operated to produced such decision in such a case.

The business on that route, were it not prohibited by the Legislature, would be not only immense, but it would be almost entirely additional or new business, developing the resources of an extensive region of *our own State*, and adding millions to its valuation on the assessment rolls. But the potent spell, whatever it was, operated strongly enough to counterbalance all these public considerations, to say nothing of the local advantages to a section of the State which has never had an equal and just share in public improvements.

GOVERNMENTAL RELIEF.

The appropriation, by special law, of a million dollars for the immediate relief of people in the Southern States, is a humane measure to which no reasonable objection can be made. The direct effect of it may be to save many lives, for the suffering is credibly reported to be extensive and severe. The report from Georgia is that not less than fifty thousand people are in a state of utter destitution, with certain starvation staring them in the face, unless supplies are carried to them from more favored sections of the country. It is no time to inquire or to hesitate about the causes of their condition. To relieve them is the first step to be taken, and individual liberality should be enlisted as well as Government action for this purpose. The incidental effects of a generous movement in the North, which has already been inaugurated in some of the Eastern cities, might also be highly beneficial in counteracting the prejudices that have been sedulously inculcated among the masses of the South by their ambitious and sectional leaders. Both for the relief of suffering and for the restoration of fraternal feeling, we hope the relief measures will not be confined to two or three Eastern cities. Pittsburgh should do her part.

BLACK BAND ORE.—The discovery of the Black Band Ore in the neighborhood of Pottsville seems to be destined to work important results in the manufacture of iron. Of course in the immediate neighborhood speculation runs high. This will measurably subside, but important and permanent benefits to manufactures and the public will be secured. The question of the presence of Black Band in Western Pennsylvania has been raised, and it is one on the solution of which important results may depend; and we may conclude that if a favorable solution be possible, we shall have it at no distant day. The locality that furnishes proof of having Black Band will derive the first benefits.

The Central Pacific Railroad.

The construction of this great railroad is one of the most important events in the history of the country. As has been remarked, the Central Pacific is destined to be the grandest route of travel and transportation in the world. In view of the fact that the first mortgage bonds of this company are now in the market, as will be seen by advertisement in the COMMERCIAL, it may not be amiss to state a few facts concerning the progress of the work. One hundred miles of the west division of the road is now completed and in operation, from Sacramento, California, to within twelve miles of the summit of the Sierra Nevada range. By far the most difficult part of the road has been built—that from the summit down the mountains eastward will be comparatively easy and the grade light. The road will be completed to Virginia City, Nevada, 156 miles from Sacramento, in the latter part of 1867; to Austin, 220 miles, by the fall of 1868; to Salt Lake City, 585 miles from Sacramento, in January, 1870; and if not there not by the Union Pacific Railroad, the company will keep on pushing eastward until they are stopped by the Union in its western progress. The road with its equipment thus far has cost about $9,000,000, and is entirely finished to the state line, 156 miles from Sacramento, it will cost about $2,000,000 more. These figures tell the story of what difficulties had to be overcome. Had not the utmost carefulness been observed, too, these figures would have been greatly exceeded. The earnings of the road have been as follows, in gold: In May and June, when it was running only to Colfax, sixty-two miles, the receipts were $65,000 for the first month and $67,000 for the last. In July Alta station, sixty nine miles, was reached and the receipts were $85,000; in August the receipts were $112,000; in September $114,000; in October $127,000.

MORE TRUTH THAN TASTE.—The Indianapolis *Journal* rebukes Mr. Speaker Colfax for saying, in his neat little speech to the retiring Thirty-ninth Congress, that there was generally much more noise and confusion in the British House of Commons than in the body over which he had the honor to preside. The remark was in questionable taste, but it was, nevertheless, true.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.—The Hon. Arthur McArthur—who, judging by his name, ought to have been born "forninst" Edinbory, on "Arthur's Seat"—delivered a lecture the other night at the Music Hall, Milwaukee, in defense of the character of the fair, frail Queen of Scots—the hapless Mary Stewart. He was very enthusiastic in his endeavors to prove that she was innocent of Darnley's death, and was otherwise an angel of light in regard to the article of moral purity. We imagine Mr. Froude has made deeper and more important researches into the facts bearing on the matter than Mr. Arthur McArthur. It will be difficult, at this late day, to persuade students of history that Mary, with her beautiful greenish gray eyes, and her soft, smooth tortoiseshell hair, and her caressing, purring ways, did not possess other feline characteristics, in the fullest stage of development.

"The Pitch of Politics," and Woman's Part in It.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

SIR:—In justice to a cause, much better used to ridicule than reason, give me space for some reply to your late remarks under the head of "Pitch of Politics." In it you state that Antoinette Brown, in memorializing the Legislature of Kentucky, to grant the right of suffrage to women, urges, as a motive, that their votes would neutralize those of the negro. You think this wicked; and, strangely, conclude that, therefore, the influence of woman, through the ballot box, would not be good.

Can you refer to the time and place at which Mrs. Brown Blackwell was chosen by the women of this country as their representative? "That little band who wore bloomers and defied the ridicule of bad boys," are perhaps the last that could be set up as representing any one. It would be difficult to persuade one man or woman, in a thousand, that any person of average common sense would render him or herself liable to street mobbing, for the sake of any dress; and up to this present time, no one of the women of that band has originated an idea, or put an old thought into an improved dress. They are simply the foam thrown up by the heaving of that ocean of discontent, which has its ebb and flow in the heart of every woman who thinks; and must, therefore, feel the injustice of the laws under which she lives.

There is not *one* woman who is agreed that "all she can acquire, by her labor, service or act, during coverture, shall belong to her husband"—not one who is agreed to the law of *coverture* itself—not one who is agreed to the law which deprives her of the power to secure to her children, at her death, any portion of the estate her industry and economy may have contributed to accumulate; not one who is agreed to the law which leaves that estate to her successor, with the probability of her children being turned out. No woman is agreed to the law which authorizes a man to "arrest and take into custody, without legal process, his slave, his apprentice, and his wife."

There are several other things on our statute books, placed there by those respectable old Anglo-Saxon ancestors of ours, who ate wild boars, and wore brass collars, in the days when Alfred the Great was King, to which women are not agreed, and one of these is the law which attaches a still further penalty to marriage by depriving a married woman of her natural right to the custody of her child. This universal discontent, or rather the laws which cause it, are the reason for the necessity of the elective franchise for woman. Her right to it does not depend on the good conduct of any one woman, or band of women. The influence of woman on our general politics, or for what party woman will vote, is not the question. I know that the old, Miltonic idea, that she is "Heaven's last, best gift to man," is so ingrained, into all our model of thought, that few would ask any change for her, without trying to prove that such change would benefit him. It is universally assumed that men are so supremely selfish, that any claim of justice must be unheard unless backed by an appeal to that selfishness; and so, the plea that female suffrage will redound to the welfare of man, has been prominently thrust forward. It may be correct and it may not, yet, woman has a natural right to a voice in making the laws she is taxed to support, and compelled to obey; and on which must always depend, her life and everything which makes life dear.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

Extreme Want in the South.

General Howard states that from official sources, and confirmed by gentlemen from different sections of the South, he estimates that 32,652 whites and 24,228 colored people will need food from some source before the next crop can relieve them. The number of rations required for one month will be 170,700; for five months, the probable time required, 8,535,000. At 25 cents per ration, the estimated cost will be $2,133,750. Of this $625,000 has already been appropriated, leaving $1,508,750 to be provided. The destitute are apportioned as follows:

	Whites.	Blacks.
Virginia	5,000	2,500
North Carolina	5,000	2,000
South Carolina	2,000	2,000
Florida	600	1,000
Georgia	7,500	10,000
Alabama	10,000	600
Tennessee	1,000	1,000
Mississippi	1,852	2,028
Arkansas	1,100	500
Louisiana	200	50
	$33,252	$24,228

Since the report was drawn up a statement has been received from the Assistant Commissioner and the Governor of Georgia, greatly exceeding the amount in the table. But a larger appropriation is not recommended for Georgia before another estimate shall be made, based on a thorough inspection.

It has been said that the brightest men in any profession and walk in life have fallen victims of intemperance. We do not believe this at all. No doubt some brilliant men have become drunkards, but the race are usually men of narrow minds or low associations, or both. It is not uncommon to magnify the ability, or skill or bearing of an intemperate person—to call the drunken Doctor a prodigy of skill, to place the lawyer at the head of the Bar, and to declare even the tippling clergyman a "great preacher." The secret of all this judgment, we imagine, is revealed in what Dean Swift said about admiring a dog that stands on his hind legs—we wonder not that he does it so well, but that he does it at all. So it is, about the performances of intoxicated men—they pass for a great deal more than is in them, because they are better than one could expect of persons of their habits. The mistake to which we refer, about the brightness of hard-drinkers, has a bad effect on some minds ambitious of being thought bright, suggesting a dangerous and deceitful pathway to the attainment.

THE STAR OF EMPIRE.—A scientific and literary Frenchman, named de Beaumond, has published an essay—in which there is a great deal of erudition and profound investigation manifest—to show that the now popular axiom "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way" is not specially applicable to this country; that the principle the phrase expresses has existed in all time, and is probably the result of some occult law of nature. His researches go to prove that the declaration is true, not only as regards popular migration from the old world to the new, but also as regards the movements of populations in countries, districts of country, and cities, in every part of the world. Thus, in London, in Paris, and in all large European cities where some natural obstacle does not prevent, the tendency of population from the original point or nucleus is Westward. In London, the West end is where everybody desires to live. So in Paris. So it was, also, according to this French authority, in ancient Rome, Pompeii, Babylon, Nineveh, and even further back. When Adam emigrated from Eden, it is probable that he went out at the west gate, and his descendants have felt an inclination to move westward ever since.

SOME unique cases get before the freedman bureau officers for adjudication. Down at Austin, Texas, where an old music teacher at Springfield, Byron Porter, is a sub-commissioner for the bureau, Melissa, a freedwoman, appealed to him from a clergyman who had hired her for $8 a month, but paid her only $5 50, and put in the following bill of items for the balance:

AUSTIN, October 22, 1866.

Melting spout out of butter	$ 25
Failing to keep cook vessels clean from time to time	25
General filthiness and uniform disobedience	50
Waist of salt	25
Bringing raw meat to table several times	25
Persistently refusing to cook such character of victuals as directed	50
Destruction of sup towels	50
	$3 50

It was in New England could only settle with our kitchen girls after this fashion!

A MUNICH correspondent of a Western paper gives an interesting account of the prices of clothing in the capital of Bavaria:

"For calf-skin Eastern made dress boots I have paid three dollars, and for a pair of patent leathers, three dollars and fifty cents. The best merchant tailor in the city will make the finest beaver overcoat for nineteen dollars, and the finest broadcloth suit for twenty-four dollars. My wife was asked but two dollars for the best custom-made gaiters. The other day she paid the bill of a fashionable dressmaker for making four dresses, and mending and altering several others. The charge for everything was about thirty florins, or twelve dollars. She wears a Winter cloak costing nine dollars, which could not have been bought for thirty-five dollars in the United States. Very good kid gloves, manufactured here, can be had for forty-five cents a pair."

THE CENTAL SYSTEM.—The effort made at the principal grain centers of the country to establish the cental system in grain measurement, does not meet with that ready acquiescence that was hoped for. At Chicago, though the receipts are made out by centals, and some of the transactions on the Board are so reported, the majority of all the sales made are per bushel. The time fixed for universal adoption, however, is to-day, after which a little perseverance on the part of the trade, in connection with the conveniences of the proposed change, can scarcely fail to make it a success.

SOCIETY IN PARIS.—A French journal says that, at a ball recently given in that city, there were present twenty-eight French people, forty-one English, seventeen American, thirty-six Italians, sixty-nine Germans, nine Russians, five Greeks, six Turks, twenty-nine Spaniards, three Swedes, two Danes, and seventy-three of other nationalities. What a Babel there will be at the Paris Exposition!

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Boston is without a collector, naval officer or United States marshal. It seems to get along al out the same not withstanding.

In the Chinese section of the Paris Dxhibition, there is to be a restaurant kept by two women from the Eclestial Empire.

The Maine papers assert that the sleighing in the upper part of the State is better now than at any previous time this season. They kind o' run the snow into the ground up there.

Thirty Arab emigrants arrived in New Orleans last Friday and will settle in that city. These distinguished foreigners were quite tame. There were no mad Arabs among them.

It was proposed to hold a public meeting in Victoria to consider the propriety of petitioning for the admission of that colony into the British North American Confederation.

The English government, in reply to an inquiry in the House of Commons, stated that it was considering the subject of assuming control of telegraph dispatches in England. There will be more wire-pulling in trans-Atlantic politics than we have over here.

The aggregates of the commerce of Boston for 1866 are as follows: Exports, $21,305,533, an increase of $4,775,203 over 1865; imports, $47,923,940, an increase of $18,484,323; value of merchandise thrown on the market, $68,877,-529, an increase of $11,696,050.

A few days ago a gentleman from Gotham, in Chicago, being thirsty, entered a saloon and saw the ex-wife of his bosom waiting on customers behind the bar. Wonder whether he unbosomed himself to her.

Meerschaum, similar in appearance to that found in Europe, has been discovered in Franklin county, Missouri. It has also been found in some of the tobacco stores in Pittsburgh.

According to a Washington invention an excited patriot declared "if the rebels are going to be allowed to rule over us, then the blood of the colored substitute for whom I paid three hundred dollars was shed in vain."

Two car loads of thirty-nine horses were confiscated at St. Albans, Saturday, by the revenue officers, and a few days before twenty-eight thousand pairs of paroilla slippers valued at $5,600 shared a similar fate.

PERSONAL.

—John Slidell is reported to be one of the richest men in Paris. Patriotically considered he was certainly one of the poorest men in the United States.

—The Berlin correspondent of the London *Review* says Bismarck averages a bottle of wine every day. With him it does not seem that when the wine's in the wit's out.

—George Washington Bonaparte Smith, of Louisville, has got into a row in consequence of having three wives. He ought to have got into a row long ago for having three such names.

—A cynical journalist says the reason such a number of marriages occur immediately after a great war, is that bachelors become so accustomed to strife that they learn to like it.

—Dr. Jayne, of "Expectorant" notoriety, left two millions of property. His widow is said to be about marrying a wealthy young man of New Jersey.

There is a pretty youth of New Jersey;
A widow he wed for our purse; he,
Will expect to rate
As a rich man. He might have done worse! See?

—A subscription is being raised to buy an annuity for Thomas Cooper, the author of the Purgatory of Suicides. Mr. Cooper, who is sixty-two years of age, is in a bad state of health. This Thomas Cooper, a man of limited education, but extraordinary natural subtlety of intellect, reasoned himself into absolute atheism. Experiencing the intense mental misery that always accompanies a lack of faith in something, he deliberately set himself to work—by a course of theological study and concentration of his mind upon a definite religious idea—to become a devout and ardent Christian. He succeeded, and the once confident infidel lecturer has been for ten years past the most eloquent and effective of unordained exhorters.

—On Monday, the 11th inst., Rev. Dr. John Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass., author of the "Student's Manual," an "Index Review," etc., will celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his marriage, which is termed the "pearl wedding." We object to connecting the name of the precious stone in the question with marriages—with happy marriages at least. Opals are always clouded.

—An altercation between George Moore, of Ohio, and Professor Hodge and his son, of New York, recently occurred at Orofins Gulch, Montana, and resulted in the death of the former and very severe wounding of the two latter.

—General R. E. Lee writes to a friend in Louisiana: "I am glad to inform you that Washington College is progressing as well as could be expected. We have now three hundred and forty academic students, and twenty-five in the law school. In addition to the regular corps of teachers, Col. Lee is the corps commander. Rather a coming down for him.

—General Prim applied to the Emperor Napoleon for permission to pass the rest of the winter in Paris. This application, although strongly supported by the Empress, was refused by His Majesty on the ground that the presence of Prim in Paris might be inconvenient to the Spanish Government.

—Alfred Wild has realized the handsome sum of $950,000 from the sale of his interest in the Harmony Mills, at Cohoes. When Mr. W. first became connected with the Harmony Company, twenty years ago, it was in the capacity of clerk at $60 per month. He is now worth over $2,000,000.

—A lady who has been on a visit to Mr. Jay Cooke's new palatial mansion near Philadelphia, thus writes: "I can't describe what it is like. I don't think anything grander, more beautiful, more splendid, or more in keeping could be imagined. And the Cookes are just the kind of people to live in it."

—The *Liberal Christian* contains an interesting correspondence between Dr. Bellows and the board of trustees of All Souls Church. Leave of absence for one year from May 1 has been granted him by the society, and his salary will be continued throughout that period.

LITERATURE AND ART.

It is understood that the institute of architects in New York has determined to let the new Postoffice building severely alone.

At the end of 1867 all copyrights in Germany, which have been prolonged by special privileges, cease and the works become public property.

A tablet marking the place where Byron was born has been attached to the house 24 Holles street, Cavendish square, London, occupied by Beoney & Co., the well known music dealers.

Dr. John S. Craven, author of Jeff. Davis's Prison Life, who has just been ejected by the Senate from the Newark postoffice, threatens to start a daily paper of anti-Republican politics in that city.

Charles M. Barras, of Buffalo, the author of the Black Crook play, has realized thus far forty thousand dollars from the production of the piece, and still owns the copyright. And yet it is said there is scarcely a line of the Barras piece retained in the New York performance.

At a sale of autographs in New York the other day, some of the prices paid were unusually large. The sign manual of all the signers of the Declaration of Independence brought $625. A complete set of the signers of the constitution commanded $810. Five signatures of Robert Burns were sold for $70, and the same number of Lord Byron's signatures were bid off at $75.

The New York Evening *Gazette* ungallantly calls the new weekly paper, which is to be managed exclusively by lovely and accomplished women, "a publication of the feminine gender." It further says: "Two female phonographic reporters from London have been imported to do the city affairs. The editorial staff is to consist of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Croly, Mrs. Parton, and Mrs. Terhune. Miss Olive Logan will be dramatic critic, and Anna Dickinson foreign correspondent.

The *Round Table* having accused a famous Boston publishing house of stealing articles from the English magazines called *London Society*, Miles O'Reilly's paper, the New York *Citizen*, thus comes to the defence:

"Nearly a year ago, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields made an arrangement with Mr. Hogg, the proprietor of *London Society*, by which they purchased the advance sheets of him again, receiving them in Boston usually a month before the magazine is published in London. Months afterwards Mr. Hogg, without ceasing to sell the advance sheets to Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, sold to Messrs. Hurd & Houghton of this city, the right to republish his magazine. Because the conductors of *Every Saturday* have not chosen to resign the privilege which they had purchased long before the New York house entered the field, the *Round Table* charges them with committing an act, 'morally indistinguishable from picking a pocket!'"

Col. Adam Badeau is now on the last chapter of his work describing the services of Gen. Grant, and the influence exercised by the General in shaping the events of the past five years. The volume will be ready by next May.

The New York *Sun*, which used to give six line stereotyped notices of theatrical performances in the city where it is published—has lately given occupation in that department to some one who writes with a good deal of spirit and occasional extravagance. For example, in speaking of Miss Kellogg's performance as in "The Barber of Seville" he says: "Her *Zerlina* would have stirred the pulses of a red Indian. An old savage might have taken off his moccassins to come near her, on the coldest day with snow on the ground, and not have minded it a bit." Probably Miss Kellogg might have objected to it if he didn't.

A SARCASM AGAINST THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—A smart remark, attributed to Count Bismarck, is said to have greatly irritated the French Emperor. The results of the late war were being talked about before the Prime Minister. "Prussia," some one remarked, "has had the line of the Maine; Italy has had Venetia; Russia has the East at her disposal; but France?" "France," the Prime Minister of King William replied, "Well, she has her—Exhibition."

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,
Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,
Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,
Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,

PETERSON'S

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT.

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for those pests of the feet. Mr. J. W. Barker, the Market street Dry Goods Merchant, says Peterson's Ointment removed the corns from his feet.

Try it, and Relief is certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

McCLARRAN & McKINNAN, Druggists,

85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth.

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY,

The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
FOR

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and
All Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels!
Not a Beverage, but a Medicine!

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Indigestion in Every Case,
Cures Indigestion in Every Case.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Weakness and Debility,
Cures Weakness and Debility.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Sick Headache,
Cures Sick Headache.
Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
Cures Nausea at Stomach.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
In Either Stomach or Bowels.
Cures Acidity of Stomach,
Cures Acidity of Stomach,
In either Old or Young,
Good alike for the Infant and the Aged.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Cholera Morbus.
Cures Cholera Morbus.

In this most aggravating disease its action is positive and immediate. The vomiting, the nausea, diarrhœa, dysentery and all other similar derangements yield at once to its power.

This is no humbug preparation, got up to exhilarate and cheat the unfortunate in the hands of miserable quacks, but a genuine medicine.

For sale by druggists in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

JOHN L. ERNST, Druggist,
No. 84 MARKET STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing,

AND

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and Gaiters. Having had the benefit of the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally are invited to call.

Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented for that purpose. Parties wishing bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. H. SMITH.....J. MERRIMEN.

SMITH & MERRIMEN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

DEALERS IN

BONDS, MORTGAGES, STOCKS, &c.,

Nos. 186 and 188 LIBERTY STREET, near Market, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CINCINNATI LARD OIL.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S

Double Extra Winter Strained Lard Oil,

certainly on hand and for sale at lowest market rates by

JAMES H. PARKER,
309 Liberty street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my wife HATTIE SAMPLE, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, and all persons are warned not to trust her or her account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her after this date.

Pittsburgh, March 9, 1867. S. B. SAMPLE.

FOR SALE,

A Good Store and Dwelling House,

AND

TWENTY ACRES OF LAND,

With excellent Orchard, situated in Washington county. This is a fine opportunity for any one desirous of going into farming.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 MARKET STREET.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of DUNSEATH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business of the late firm to be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the business at the old stand, 56 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

W. G. DUNSEATH,
G. W. HASLETT,
J. L. DUNSEATH.

ON RETIRING FROM THE JEWELRY BUSINESS, I desire to tender my thanks to my friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to my successors.

O. F. SELLERS & Co., Pork Packers.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased the interest of J. L. DUNSEATH, would announce that they will continue the business of Wholesale and Retail Jewelers, at their old stand, 56 Fifth street, under the firm name of DUNSEATH & CO.

W. G. DUNSEATH,
GEO. W. HASLETT.

BORDEN'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

BORDEN'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

An excellent article for making Beef Tea, Beef Soup, &c., &c. Also, Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

1867. SPRING. 1867.

Just Received.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
MILLINER and STRAW GOODS,

The FINEST and CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT in the city.

ABEL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

ap22 NO. 54 ST. CLAIR STREET.

PAPER BAGS,

PAPER BAGS.

W. A. McCLURG, 57 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

ap22-tf

MOON & LAMPHEAR,

NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.

Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

All orders punctually attended to.

TEA SETS

IN BRITTANIA OR SILVER PLATE.

ODD PIECES in the same, at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

NEW CROP TEAS.

150 half chests Oolong Tea;
100 half chests Japan Tea;
15 half chests Gunpowder Tea;
15 half chests Imperial Tea;
50 half chests Young Hyson Tea.

250 bags Rio Coffee;
50 mats Java Coffee;
25 mats Laguyra Coffee;
50 bbls Lovering's Syrup;
20 bbls Imperial Syrup;
50 bbls Franklin Syrup;
25 bbls White Drips.

J. D. DRAVO,
Nos. 23 and 24 Diamond.

REFINED SUGARS.

100 bbls. Crushed Sugar, Penna.;
250 bbls. Granulated Sugar, Penna.;
200 bbls. Powdered Sugar, Penna.;
300 bbls. A, B, Ex C, and C Yellow,

For sale low by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

SPRING WAGONS, BUGGY AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—2 new Spring Wagons, large and small size, eastern made.
1 new Open Buggy, eastern made.
2 new sets Light Buggy Harness.
Will be sold at a great bargain as I have no further use for them. Inquire of

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

FOR SALE.

150 bbls Flour;
25 bbls sorghum;
30 bbls Dried Apples;
20 bbls Peaches;
50 kegs Roll Butter;
25 bbls Herrings;
25 bbls Mackerel;
25 kegs Lard;
150 new Flour Barrels;
4 bbls Pickles;
50 bbls Potatoes;
100 bbls Green Apples;
10 bbls Navy Beans;
15 bbls Roll Butter;
25 kegs packed Butter;
25 bbls White Fish;
100 lbs W. R. Cheese;
3 bbls Timothy Hay;
4 bbls New Cider;
2 kegs Apple Butter;

STEBBINS BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

WHEAT.

A CARGO OF MINNESOTA

CLUB WHEAT,

Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by

D. WALLACE,
358 Liberty st.

PITTSBURGH NURSERY AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

(Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.) NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa., solicits attention to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Grape Vines and Greenhouse Plants. Also Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouse every fifteen minutes.

ROBERT CHRISTY,

GRAVEL ROOFER.

Office, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS, over National Bank of Commerce. T, TH, S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND

MASS MEETING

OF THE

WORKINGMEN

Of Allegheny County,

Under the auspices of the TRADES' ASSEMBLY,

WILL BE HELD AT

CITY HALL,

Tuesday Evening, March 12,

To urge upon the State Legislature the necessity of repealing the INFAMOUS TIOGA LAW, or LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, and to discuss other matters of vital interest to the Mechanics of the state.

W. H. SYLVIS,
REV. COL. CLARK,

And others, will address the meeting.

MILLINGAR & BIDWELL,

MONONGAHEL

The Daily Commercial

PITTSBURGH M. E. CONFERENCE.

List of Appointments for 1867.

THE LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
MASSILLON, March 11, 1867.

Sunday was a high day in Massillon. First came the Conference love-feast, opened by the venerable T. M. Hudson, the oldest effective preacher in the Conference. Then spoke R. Boyd, an old man, whose gray hairs are a crown of beauty to him; whose sweet spirit and Christian deportment has endeared him to the hearts of the Conference. J. H. Coston, after an absence of several years, now a resident of Auburn, New York, reappeared among the men with whom for very many years he had labored in the gospel, and still as in the olden time, is strong in the faith of Christ. Charles Thorn, mother of the veterans, tearfully declared his brightening hopes, and glorious anticipations through the crucified, and others spoke cheering words, and declared that if life were again to begin they would "anew the same journey pursue," through itinerant toils, seeking for a better country.

A better love-feast has, perhaps, seldom been held at conference.

Bishop Thomson occupied the pulpit in the M. E. church at 10½ A. M., and preached a sermon from Romans xii. 1., of quiet, calm power—eloquent, rich in thought, interspersed with sparkling gems—such a sermon as was worthy of the man and the occasion.

At the close of the sermon Bishop Morris ordained the candidates for deacon's orders.

In the afternoon J. C. A. Holmes preached from the words, "We also believe, and therefore speak," a sermon which he indicated as is farewell to the conference. After which, Bishop Thomson ordained the candidates for elder's orders—a very fine class.

The evening service consisted of a sermon from Dr. Porter, of New York—an interesting and profitable discourse from Gal. 6:10.

At 8 A. M. Monday the Conference assembled and was opened with religious services, conducted by Rev. C. Tiffany.

The minutes of Saturday's session were read and approved.

Bishop Morris presented the certificate of his having, on Yesterday, ordained as deacons, C. McCahill, J. Concle, J. W. McGregor, F. I. Kinney, J. H. Castle, W. H. McBride, D. C. Bowles, D. A. Pierce, A. M. Gregg and I. A. Watson.

Bishop Thomson presented the certificate of his having ordained as elders J. R. Mills, N. Parr, W. A. Allen, J. Gledhill, J. M. Bray, Jr., B. B. Uber, N. G. Miller, J. S. Hodgson, E. M. Wood, J. Gray, J. Perry, L. Paine, J. J. Jones, all of his having recognized the orders of Gessner; formerly of the Evangelical Association. Rev. W. H. Kincaid, assistant editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, was introduced to the Conference.

The steward presented a supplementary report which was read and, on motion, adopted.

The following resolutions were presented, read, and on motion adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, This session of our Conference has been favored for the first time with the services of Bishop Thomson; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby express the great pleasure we have enjoyed in his labors to preside over our deliberations, and our appreciation of the genial courtesy and signal ability with which he has shaped the duties of a presiding officer, and refresh of a warm greeting whenever the Episcopal plan of visitation shall again bring him among us.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty thanks to our venerated Senior Bishop Morris for honoring us with his presence and counsels during the present session of Conference, and that we, as in every year, is continued health and usefulness.

The following resolutions were presented, read, and on motion adopted:

WHEREAS, S. Y. Kennedy believes it to be his duty to advocate the establishment of a school or schools for children to be under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church; therefore,

Resolved, That we sympathize with the movement announced it to the prayerful consideration of people.

The resolutions commendatory of J. W. McGregor, transferred to Cincinnati Conference, and of A. Boyd, A. Cummicrord to the Erie Conference, were adopted.

So, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the visit of our beloved Brother A. Long to the sessions of our Conference is a source of gratification to us, and has strengthened the zeal Christian brotherhood which binds him to us also intensified our interest in that far off missionfield. (Signed) S. BURT,
J. HOLMAN.

So, a resolution requesting the Episcopal Board to fix the time of holding next session for March 20th.

So, by a rising vote, the following

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

The following resolutions were unanimously acted by the Conference.

Resolved, By the members of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference, in conference assembled, that the hospitalities of Massillon are due and are hereby heartily tendered.

To the citizens of Massillon for their generous liberality, their assiduous and noble efforts to minister to the comfort of the members and visiting preachers, and to render our sojourn among them a season of pure enjoyment.

To the Pastors and congregations of the several churches of Massillon, especially to those of the Christian and St. Timothy's Episcopal churches, in vestry, for their Christian courtesy, in opening their houses for our worship, and for their kind invitations to supply their several pulpits on Sabbath.

To Rev. S. M. Hickman, John B. Wirt, Esq., Hon. K. Merwin, Dr. ——— and others, who have taken so active a part in making the arrangements for accommodation of the conference, which have been satisfactorily.

To Revs. W. H. Locke and T. N. Boyle, for their labors in the editing of our official organ.

To our beloved Senior Bishop Morris for his presence, and the manifestation of kindly spirit in our conference as evinced in his visit to each session.

And finally to our most excellent Bishop Thomson, in his first visit to us, his gracious efforts to himself to us, and justifies our largest expectations of him as an executive and episcopal

J. HOBNER,
I. C. PARKINSON,
A. J. CRAVEN,
P. H. WILKINSON,
J. C. KENNEDY,
J. WILLIAMS,
W. LOCKE,
W. H. WATKINS,
S. H. NATTRESS,
Committee.

motion the Conference adjourned, after appointments were read by Bishop Thomson, which we append below.

A doxology was sung, and the benediction announced by Bishop Thomson.

In closing our correspondence we make our acknowledgments to George Whitehead, Esq., gentlemanly telegraph operator, for many favors in facilitating the transmission of our dispatches and we may not forget our kind hostess, Mrs. Brainard, of Massillon, with whose home we were so kindly and sumptuously entertained.

The following appointments for the ensuing year were announced by the Bishop:

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—S. P. WOOLF, P. E.

Liberty Street—W. H. Locke.
Highfield Street—H. Miller.
First Church—L. T. Morgan.
Wesley Chapel—L. McGuire.
Pennsylvania Avenue—J. F. Jones.
Allegheny—S. Hodgson.
Sandusky Street—M. L. Weekley.
Sharpsburg—M. E. Church—W. F. Lauck.
Temperance Church—S. Burt.
Church in Pittsburgh—E. B. Griffen.
Fifth Ward Mission—W. Long.
Birmingham—R. L. Miller.
Liberty—W. P. Turner.
Pittsburg—W. W. Roup.
Brookdocks Field and Port Perry—R. F. Miller.

Connellsville—J. A. Miller.
Second Centenary Church—W. Smith.
Station—N. G. Miller.
Uniontown—R. Hamilton.
Dunlap's Mission—To be supplied.
Perryopolis—J. D. Leggett.
Connellsport—E. M. Wood.
Washington—R. Jordan.
Monongahela Circuit—W. H. Tibbles.
Monongahela and Brownsdale—G. W. Cranage, Wayne.
Pershing, President Pittsburgh Female and member Christ Church Quarterly Conference.
Loomis, President Allegheny College and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.

Chaplain, Chaplain Pittsburgh Bethel, member Liberty Street Church Quarterly Conference.

CANNELVILLE DISTRICT—T. M'CLEARY, P. E.

Cannelville—A. Scott.
Somerville—W. Thomas.
Malta—J. B. Uber.
Rushburg—W. Cooper.
Browning—M. W. Dallas.
Hopewell—G. Edmonds.
Zanesville—H. C. Beacom, C. McCaslin.
Putnam—M. J. Montgomery.
Mount Pleasant—J. C. High.
Newton—W. A. Stockton.
Gettysburg—A. Baker, J. N. Pershing.
Lawrence—E. Williams.
Island Apollo—J. S. Lemmon.
Rinker—Joseph Hollingshead.
Irving and Hopewell—A. P. Leonard.
Irving—J. Gray.
Newport—H. Long.
Rushburg—A. J. Rich.

NEW DISTRICT—A. J. BNDELBY, P. E.

Athens—C. W. Smith.
Nelsonville—L. R. Beacom.
Logan—J. R. Miles.
Lancaster—J. City and Bellevernon—C. H. Pitman.

Zanesville—H. Concle.
Newport—R. L. Chapman.
Main and Greenock—J. J. Hays.
Rushville—A. R. Chapman.
Rushville—J. J. Jones.
Lancaster—J. L. Sidley, one to be supplied.
Washington—To be supplied.
Logan and Berlin—A. H. Norcross.
Lancaster Circuit—George A. Sheets.
Circuit—J. Meacham.
Circuit—D. R. Stevenson.
Circuit—Banks—One to be supplied.
Circuit—Monroe—George Orbin.
Circuit—Morris—M. M. Eaton.
Circuit—Sharpsburg—J. McIntyre.
Circuit—Hall and Simpson—T. Patterson.

STEUBENVILLE DISTRICT—W. A. DAVIDSON, P. E.

Washington—W. B. Watkins.
Wellsville—Wellsville—A. W. Butts.
Georgetown—L. A. Pearce.
Steubenville—J. E. McGaw.
Mingo—J. H. Wilkinson.
Cross Creek—W. D. Fast.
Smithfield—W. P. Blackburn.
Pittsburg and Fawcett—D. A. Pierce.
Wellsville—D. B. Campbell.
Greenfield and California—M. B. Pugh.
Bentleyville—F. C. McClure.
Pigeon Creek—J. W. Weaver.
Shonestown—W. Darbey.
Phillipsburg and McGuire Chapel—N. P. Kerr.
Georgetown—M. S. Kendig.
Franklin—A. J. Lare.
Independence—H. S. White.
Peter's Creek—G. W. Baker.
Pine Run—J. J. Jackson.
Claysville—H. B. Edwards.
Ten Mile—H. Winnett, Supply.

BARNESVILLE DISTRICT—J. L. DENNS, P. E.

Barnesville—J. Drummond.
Bridgeport—A. B. Castle.
Moorefield—J. E. Hollister.
Morristown—J. Dillon.
Hendrysburg—F. W. Vertican.
Somerton—E. Ellison.
Bealsville—D. Rhodes.
Fairview—F. I. Swaney.
Hannibal—W. F. Smith.
Monroe—To be supplied.
Woodsfield—J. Stephens.
Centerville—J. W. Kessler, R. H. Strahl.
St. Clairsville—J. Grant.
Bellaire—W. Brown.
Powhattan—A. M. Gregg.
Williamsburg—N. C. Worthington.
Wheeling Valley—J. R. Cooper.

MCCONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT—J. J. MOFFITT, P. E.

McConnellsville—J. D. Vail.
Morgan—I. N. McAbee, one to be supplied.
Beverly—D. M. Hollister.
Sharon—T. Winstanley.
Cumberland—J. N. White, one to be supplied.
Senecaville—R. Cartwright.
Norwich—A. D. McCormick.
Summerfield—G. G. Waters, J. Phillips.
Salem—To be supplied.
Lebanon—J. A. Doan.
Newport—J. W. Hamilton.
Unionville—D. C. Knowles.
Brownsville—T. C. Hatfield.
Stafford—D. Cross.

CAMBRIDGE DISTRICT—S. P. MINOR P. E.

Cambridge—A. L. Petty.
Washington—J. H. Rogers, J. Gledhill.
Cadiz—W. Pittenger.
Bethel—H. Neff.
Adamsville—I. P. Saddler, W. H. McBride.
Coshocton—E. Birket.
East Plainfield—J. E. Starkey, J. Shaw.
West Chester—James C. Russell, one to be supplied.
Uricksville—G. W. Dennis, J. C. Castle.
New Philadelphia, Centenary—J. M. Carr.
Dennisville—John Coil, J. A. Ekey.
New Athens—W. H. Morton.
Martinsville—S. Crouse.
Warrenton—T. M. Hudson.
Hopewell—To be supplied.

STEUBENVILLE DISTRICT—D. L. DEMPSEY, P. E.

Steubenville, Kramer Chapel—Ezra Hingeley.
Steubenville, Hamline Chapel—T. N. Boyle.
Canton—H. Sinsabaugh.
Massillon—W. Lynch.
Wellsville—James Henderson.
Carrollton—R. Rollen.
Richmond—J. Q. A. Miller.
Salineville—C. Horn.
Hanover—A. E. Ward.
New Cumberland—M. McK. Garrett.
Springfield—J. Connor, J. Wright.
Sandyville—J. Y. Yarnall.
Waynesburg—J. M. Bray, Sr.
Leesburg—J. W. Shirer.
New Market—W. F. Dixon.
Smithfield—W. C. P. Hamilton.
Bloomfield—W. Johnson.
New Somerset—H. McCall, R. M. Freshwater.
Malvern—W. D. Stevens, C. W. Scott.
Wintersville—J. Hanlon.
Roseford—To be supplied.

ALLEGHENY DISTRICT—JOHN WILLIAMS, P. E.

Beaver Street—J. W. Baker.
South Common—Simeon M. Hickman.
North Avenue—Edmund B. Snyder.
Manchester—James Hollingshead.
Allegheny Circuit—A. G. Moore.
Sewickleyville—Joseph Homer.
New Brighton—J. J. Mcillyar.
Freedom—Thomas Storer.
Bridgewater—R. Morrow.
Beaver—J. S. Bracken.
Enon Valley—A. Huston, one to be supplied.
Liverpool—George Crook.
Columbiana—R. Cunningham, one to be supplied.
Salem—I. N. Baird.
New Lisbon—W. K. Brown.
Alliance—W. Cox.
Marlboro—R. J. White.
Greenford—W. Gamble.
Goshen and Benton—J. McCarty.
Elkton—G. D. Kinnear.
Glasgow and Ohioville—G. A. Lowman.
Duquesne—David Hess.
Rochester—Louis Palne.
Mount Union—T. J. Higgins.
S. O. Nesbit, editor Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, member of South Common Quarterly Meeting.
O. N. Hartshorn, President and General Agent of Mount Union College, member of Mount Union Quarterly Conference.
J. K. Miller, Agent Young Men's Bible Society, member of Beaver Quarterly Conference.
J. A. Swaney, District Secretary Western Seaman's Friend Society, member of Beaver Street Quarterly Conference.
R. T. Taylor, President Beaver Female Seminary and member of Beaver Quarterly Conference.
J. M. Bray, Jr., and J. J. Excell, transferred to Erie Conference.
C. A. Holmes and E. W. Brady, transferred to Iowa Conference.
J. W. Bushong, transferred to Missouri and Arkansas Conference.
J. W. McGregor, transferred to Cincinnati Conference.
S. F. Jones, transferred to New England Conference.
A. L. Long, Missionary to Bulgaria.

SUPERNUMERARY.—H. Jackson, S. Franklin, S. Y. Kennedy, D. Gordon, J. M. Thomas, W. McCracken, J. S. Wakefield, L. S. Keagle; S. Lewis, S. Baker, T. Davidson.

SUPERANNUATED.—Joshua Monroe, Z. H. Coston, P. M. Medowan, A. Jackson, H. Cree, R. Boyd, S. R. Brockunier, J. H. Ebbert, J. L. Reed, C. Morrison, R. Hopkins, W. Athey, P. Cook, B. F. Sawhill, H. J. Clark, H. R. Kern, L. Peky, F. K. Metue, S. Wakefield.

DIED.—W. Tipton, C. C. Davis, J. C. Taylor.

The following were the lay stewards: W. Little, J. M. Woodcock, F. H. Cousins, V. Harding, D. A. Arter, W. W. Kerr, R. McKee, Charles McCarty, A. Reily.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

RHEUMATISM OF YEARS STANDING is being daily cured by a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 81 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATER,
PENN STREET, near St. Clair street.
Engagement of the Beautiful Star Sisters, Madlle ESTELLE and CELESTINE CARLE, the dashing Dress Circle Favorites, the talented Comedienne and Songstress, Miss MILLIE ST. CLAIR, and the Wonderful Gymnasts and Aerialists, Messrs. LAZELLE and KING. The entire brilliant combination in a new selection of Songs, Dances, Gymnastics and the beautiful drama entitled, LA TOUR DE NESLE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.....75c | Dress Circle.....50c
Gallery.....25c | Private Boxes.....$4 00

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.
Last week, positively, of the favorite young tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
Who will produce THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 12th, 1867, for the first time in this city, his new sensational drama, entitled,
CLAIRVOYANCE;
OR, THE MAN WITH THE WAX FIGURES.
An intensely interesting play, written expressly for him, and embracing in his opening character, an immense cast.
Friday—Farewell Benefit.
Saturday—GRAND MATINEE.

THE PITTSBURGH
CHORAL UNION
WILL GIVE HAYDEN'S GRAND ORATORIO,
THE CREATION,
With orchestral accompaniment, for the benefit of the Ladies' Relief Association of Pittsburgh,
AT MASONIC HALL,
Tuesday Evening, March 12th, 1867.
Prof. J. Giles, Conductor.....Pro. Manning, Leader.
PART FIRST.
Orchestra.....Representation of Chaos.
Recitative and Chorus.....In the beginning
MR. J. DIGBY.
Aria and Chorus.....Rolling in foam before the holy beams.
MR. W. DIGBY.
Recitative.....And God made the firmament.
MR. KAERNS.
Solo and Chorus.....The marvelous work.
MISS BROWN.
Recitative.....And God said let the waters,
Aria.....Rolling in foaming billows.
MR. SCHMIDT.
Recitative.....And God said let the earth.
Aria.....With verdure clad.
MISS BROWN.
Chorus.....Awake the harp.
Recitative.....And God said let there be light.
Recitative Accomp.....In splendor bright.
DR. MCCANDLESS.
Chorus.....The heavens are telling.
PART SECOND.
Recitative.....And God said let the waters.
Aria.....Rolling in foaming billows.
MISS BROWN.
Terzetto.....Most beautiful appear.
Trio and Chorus.....Now the Lord is great.
MRS. SAWYER, MR. W. DIGBY, MR. PETTY.
Recitative.....And God said let the earth.
Recitative Accmp.....Straight opening her fertile womb.
Aria.....With the richest glory shone.
MR. KAERNS.
Recitative.....And God created man.
Duet.....DR. MCCANDLESS.
Chorus.....Achieved is the glorious work.
Trio.....On these each living soul awaits.
MISS LAUGHLIN, DR. MCCANDLESS, MR. PETTY.
Chorus.....Achieved is the glorious work.
PART THIRD.
Recitative Accompaniment.....In rosy mantle appears.
Duet and Chorus.....By thee with bliss.
Duet and Chorus.....Of stars the fairest.
Recitative.....Our ditty we have now performed.
Duet.....Graceful consort.
Chorus.....Sing the Lord ye voices all.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small showbills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

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THOMAS M. MARSHALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CORNER FIFTH AND GRANT STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER
the world prefer and recommend the
GROVER & BAKER
No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

TARING IRONS, BRANDS AND MARKING BRUSHES, for U. S. Inspectors, for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood st.

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CARPETS.
REMOVAL.
McCALLUM BROS.,
WILL REMOVE TO THEIR NEW WAREHOUSE
NO. 51 FIFTH STREET,
IN MARCH, 1867. Until then they offer their new stock on hand at
MOVING PRICES,
SO AS TO OPEN WITH A NEW ASSORTMENT.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
cod 87 FOURTH STREET.

NEW CARPETS.
CLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR
NEW CARPETS,
The most complete assortment they have ever had the pleasure to offer.
PRICES LOWER THAN LAST SEASON'S.
23 Fifth Street.

FEBRUARY, 1867.
WE OPEN TO-DAY
OUR
NEW STOCK
OF
CARPETS,
Comprising the Best Patterns made in
Ingrain, Three-Ply,
AND
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
WHICH WE NOW OFFER AT
Wholesale and Retail,
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES
SINCE THE WAR.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
SECOND FLOOR.
OVER HENRY MINER'S BOOK-STORE.

STATE LOAN.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR
A Loan of $23,000,000.
AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN
For the Redemption of the Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past;

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice and at such time or times as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and to issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August of the City of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, county, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of loans payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of loans payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of loans payable at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General, and the said loans, or any portion thereof, to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the interest on which loans, or which bonds, including premiums, if scrip, received on the same, shall be applied to the redemption of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids of the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder; *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe, and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons holding or having custody, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to apply the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of indebtedness held by them at the time of said loan, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, as a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid at the office of their agency.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty—seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the abovecact of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," "Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pa., 1867."

Bids will be received for $5,000,000; redeemable in 5 years and payable in 10 years; $5,000,000 redeemable in 10 years and payable in 15 years, and $10,000,000 reimbursable in 15 years and payable in 30 years. The interest will be payable at 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and no bid for less than par will be accepted. No bid for less than $500, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from state, local and municipal taxation.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, and holders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due bonds aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive credit.

HOTELS.

M'HENRY HOUSE,
MEADVILLE, PA.
F. WELCH, Superintendent.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
ALL KINDS OF
BRONZE, GILT, CUT AND GLASS
Carbon Oil Lamps,
CHANDELIERS,
Lamp Trimmings, &c.
Also, warranted NON-EXPLOSIVE CARBON OIL, wholesale and retail.
JOHN ROSS & CO.,
No. 64 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 11, 1867.

The attention of our Customers and the Trade generally is directed to our stock of
SPRING DRY GOODS,
NOW ARRIVING,
GOOD GOODS
AT
Reasonable Prices.
TERMS—CASH 30 DAYS.
INTEREST CHARGED AFTER MATURITY.
We solicit the Patronage of CASH and 30 DAY buyers, to whom all the advantages of prompt settlements will be offered.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.
54 Wood Street.

JUST OPENED.
JOHN PORTER,
No. 91 MARKET ST.
HAS NOW OPEN
6-4 ALL WOOL DELAINES, 75c.
1 case SHAKER FLANNEL, 31 1-4c.
BLACK AND WHITE PEQUID.
WHITE PEQUID.
PLAIN FRENCH CHINTZ.
PLAIN FRENCH LAWNS.
DRESS GOODS, cheap.
cod

NEW GOODS
OPENING DAILY.
Macrum & Carlisle,
19 FIFTH STREET,
Are Opening Daily
New and Desirable Goods.
BRADLEY'S NEW INVISIBLE SKIRT for 1867.
PROMENADE AND PARTY SKIRTS, new styles.
LADIES' MATINEE BRODE AND OPERA HOSE.
PATENT PROTECTORS, for Ladies only.
CLOTH'S PIQUE AND PLAIN RIBS.
The new FRENCH PAPER COLLAR CUFFS, are the latest novelty on Paper.
BEST FRENCH WHALEBONE CORSETS, all sizes.
GUIPURE LACES, new styles.
BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES.
NEW LACE COLLARS.
Dealers Supplied
At New York Jobbers' Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW GOODS.
Fresh Assortments.
DRESS GOODS.
CHINTZES.
DIMITIES.
COUNTERPANES.
LINEN GOODS.
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COVERLETS.
MUSLINS.
WHITE GOODS.
BATES & BELL.

NEW GOODS
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
JUST ARRIVED AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
BUTTONS, CORSETS, HABENETS, BELTINGS, BUCKLES and NOTIONS of all kinds, a full and complete line.
MILLINERY GOODS.
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HATS, BONNETS, FRAMES, SILKS, CRAPES, MALINES, &c.
As our stock has been purchased at LOW PRICES, we are prepared to offer them at correspondingly low rates to WHOLESALE and RETAIL BUYERS.
Merchants, Pedlars and Dealers in our line will find it to their interest to give us a call.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS. — PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.—The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 500,000 acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip, will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

The Land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated public lands subject to location of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each proposal must represent a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, or a multiple thereof, and must be transferable, without indorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party locating will fill the blank and deliver the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. Only bids for a less quantity than 40,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR GRADING AND PAVING.—Proposals will be received at the Office of A. AMMON, Esq., Fifth street, East Liberty, until the TWELFTH DAY OF MARCH, 1867, for Grading and Paving the following Streets and Alleys: Broadway street, from Harmony to Railroad street; Larkins alley, from Harmony to Negley street; Brown street, from Meadow street to Monongahela river; Wright's alley, from Meadow to Penn street, and Meadow street, from Larkins to Clinton street. Plans of the above work, may be seen at the above Office until said day, by order of STREET COMMITTEE of East Birmingham.

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BAUER, CLOSE & CO.,
Practical Furniture Manufacturers,
Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to.

STEEL GUAGING RODS FOR U. S. Inspectors, on hand and made to order by
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood st.

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E. S. WINSTON, President.
ASSETS OVER $17,500,000, AND EXCLUSIVELY CASH.
ANNUAL DIVIDENDS
Available Immediately, to Increase the Insurance or Reduce the Premium at the Option of the Assured.
Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give the full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.
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AGENT,
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WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
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Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by prompt payments and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
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WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
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Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Mississippi and Western Rivers, Lakes and Canals, and the navigation of the Sea.
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JOHNSON & PAINE,
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SUPERIOR LUBRICATING OILS,
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JAMES N. LONG. GUY L. SMITHSON.
LONG & SMITHSON,
SUCCESSORS TO LONG & LANE,
PAINTERS,
60 SMITHFIELD ST., near Fourth.
BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 204, SECOND FLOOR.
Corner of Seventh and Liberty Streets,
Jy28-1y

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

JOHN W. WALKER.....H. N. ARMSTRONG.